

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 20 1865.

NO. 466.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d  
March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS  
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 70,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.	189,045 15
Stock bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.	200,145 15
Loans on undivided personal security, due within sixty days.	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting return.	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.	1,004 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home office and agencies).	6,995 46
Missouri defense warrants.	1,814 09
Revenue stamps.	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.	\$330,990 36

### LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company, to reduce them to present value.	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.	

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.  
Samuel Will, President, and William H. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.  
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 15th day of March, A. D. 1865.

(Signed) A. C. BERNARDY, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 2, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand this day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by  
A. G. HODGES & CO., Agents,  
Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1865—sw—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. Aug 1st, 1864.

### CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with two cents Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer. In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.  
August 10, 1864.

## MISCELLANY.

### A LOVELESS STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

The farmer opened the gate slowly and bewilderingly, pulled his horse through, drew the horse over the arm, thrust one hand into a pocket full of last year's wheat, and listened silently to Mr. Nattell's calm explanation, as they continued their walk to the village.

"Look here sir," he said, when he had heard all; and he displayed a handful of fine sample wheat: "I have four stacks of this ready to be threshed, all grown on Godeland's estate; I reckon law-work is precious claw work, and that outsting Joseph Jerry will cost more than two-pence halfpenny. Your family have been easy landlords to me and mine; nought on earth shall make me till that bound properly. You'll do me the favor, sir, to accept that four stacks of wheat to begin the war with. I never gloried in war prices before, though they have enriched me, for they double the worth of my little offering."

Beresford Nattell was startled out of his calm. "God bless you, Tasker!" he said; "your kindness takes away half the sting of today's business. I have a little nest-egg to begin with my man; but, depend upon it, I'll call upon you for assistance before one of my own kindred. But you can help me in other ways."

"How?" "Keep your eyes and ears open; don't break with the Jerrys. A chance word or an unguarded look may betray them. I don't want you to be a spy; only to go on as you do now. If Jerry fancies all is right, he may grow secure and careless on his post. Something tells me—and I never am deceived by secret feelings—all will end right. I shall go to London and consult the leading counsel there at once. Right shall triumph over might, for change."

Gloom and vexation had gone from Beresford Nattell; he walked with a statelier and lighter carriage. Like the poor old refugee marquis whose dignity and politeness increased with his wants and necessities, so he felt his personal qualities must now serve him in lieu of all the attributes caste and riches refused him. He was a Nattell still; the Nattells had made Godeland; Godeland had not made the Nattells.

As they passed through the village, its inmates who seemed to be making a sort of holiday of the poor old Squire's burial day, showed their good will toward Beresford Nattell in various ways. The women grinned and curtsied; the young men pulled their hats and backed out of view, and the elders took courage to wish his honor long life. Mr. Nattell had not the spirit to undecore them just yet; and although he was seriously pained to have received this kindness under false pretenses, he judged it wisest to return their greetings kindly.

Then he ordered a chaise to be brought from the inn-yard, into the shafts of which the solitary post was hastily harnessed; and presently the new Squire appeared again at the inn-door, where he took leave of his friends, and then entering the carriage, cried out to be driven to Morton. The mail for London passed through Morton every evening.

The Jerrys position was assuredly not an easy one. Through the length and breadth of the county the strange story spread, and as Beresford Nattell had said, so all the respectable people repeated, "Tis a most iniquitous thing!"

The Nattells were connected remotely or nearly with most of the best families in the county. All these connections rallied round Beresford's banner now. They were profuse in their offers of assistance at first, but as they became accustomed to the "monstrous shame," and learned how flawless and complete was the old Squire's will they began to "fear that poor dear Mr. Nattell must submit to the inevitable," and to be less desirous to urge him to go to law. But rich and poor, high and low, were agreed on one point and that was to shun the usurper of Godeland, and to treat him openly with contempt and insult. So, if Prudence and Joseph were guilty, their punishment rapidly came upon them, for neither their riches nor their fiery stood them in stead now. The poor fled from before them; the big silent houses seemed full of ghastly threatenings; the shadows in the park were never crossed by merry village children coming to ask for milk, as in the old days; the farmers churlishly refused to enter the land vouchsafing no excuse for their rude denial; the laborers neglected their duties or performed them with sullen reluctance. If Prudence and Joseph were guilty, swift retribution was already at work.

Meantime Beresford Nattell used his nest-egg; his books remained in his book-case, his intellectual studies were set aside, he became devoted to law authorities, he haunted Lincoln's Inn, he grew warmly attached to "chambers," he courted barristers, and spent hours in dreary ink-sprinkled offices. He secured the services of the most skillful lawyers in the suit he was commencing against the Jerrys and those gentlemen were much too considerate to damp their client's ardor by confirming what the disinterested public had already decided, that though the old Squire was will inexplicable and iniquitous, it was "a legal will, a sane will, and a will of adamant."

Dova at Godeland John Tasker kept his eyes wide open; even at church, where the Jerrys sat in the old family pew in sanctimonious state, he watched them closely. At last the suit was commenced, and then local feeling bestirred itself.

Mr. Nattell was not rich; "No disgrace to him" was argued in remote new-rooms and market-rooms; over their brandy-and-water the farmers wondered how he would manage to pay the lawyers; and on the long Sunday afternoons the squires considered the same subject. Landlords and tenants were all alike deeply interested in this case.

"It would be a crying disgrace to the neighborhood to let the cause be lost for want of means to work the whole of the

best machinery," argued Squire Loamy to Squire Drainer.

"I'd give twenty pound any day to drive that blackguard off Godeland's ground," quoth Squire Drainer.

This speech raised a brilliant idea; there should be a subscription among the brother squires, a private subscription. The farmers heard of it, and insisted upon contributing to it also. From a local affair it spread to the adjacent counties. Beresford Nattell knew not a syllable until a handsome sum was raised and placed at his disposal. Then the poor gentleman's pride blazed forth. He would not accept charity.

The tears stood in his dark eyes as he thus answered the deputation that came up to his rooms in London. He felt all their kindly desire to assist him; he thanked them for the efficacy which made them urge his acceptance, not for his own sake so much as for the respectability of the county; but he was firm in declining it.

"Fortunately," he said, and he drew his tall spare form up as he spoke—"fortunately the old name is potent yet. It never for nine hundred years brought a friend to sorrow, or caused a dependant to feel shame at its mention. Right will triumph and I am as persuaded that I shall live as master at Godeland, as I am persuaded of your great and unexampled generosity. But I must speak alone. I may be wrong, ungracious perhaps. Pride is a Nattell attribute; but it is a pride unmingled with haughtiness; and when I do set myself in the old hall again, I trust none of you will have to complain that I forgot your noble offer."

Joseph Jerry was cited at last, and all the Godeland folks turned out to see him drive through the village to catch the coach at Morton; for the Jerrys did not yet affect all the state belonging to their greatness—There was a little group around the Nattell Arms when the postillion returned from conveying them to Morton, and many inquiries whether Joseph had been known to make any comment upon the young Squire's action against him.

Yes, Joseph had affected high spirits at the idea of putting Nattell to such expense; but the postillion's private opinion was, that "both the Jerrys looked uncommon yaller about the gills."

Not even the postboy, who had just pocketed Jerry's reluctant doze, would speak a good word for him. Joseph might dress in broadcloth and sit upon velvet; but to these aristocratic peasants he was naught but a servant usurping a master's place.

John Tasker could not rest in Godeland while the trial was going on. His task imposed upon him by Beresford Nattell was not, for the Jerrys were no longer there; so, armed with the price of the other precious sacks, he started for London, also.

Three days were occupied in examining the will and cross-questioning the witnesses; three days of intense excitement to clients and counsel. The sharpest wits of the bar were at work to blunt each other's weapons; extraordinary precedents of servants succeeding to their masters' property, owing to their fidelity, were brought forward by the defendant; and numberless written and spoken affectionate assurances that Beresford Nattell would, as a master of course, succeed to the property, on the part of the late Squire, were opposed to these precedents by the complainants.

In the middle of that third night, while Beresford Nattell was tossing wearily on his sleepless bed, and the whole neighborhood was in a state of blissful repose, a vehicle came dashing over the stony street, and drew up with a bang at the curbstone in front of Mr. Nattell's lodgings. Immediately afterward, a loud peal at the bell rang through the silent house.

No one seemed ambitious to answer the summons, nor curious enough to inquire the reason.

"Tis a mistake," thought Beresford, as he turned round lazily; "they have come for that wretched doctor next door, and got hold of our bell by mistake. I'll indite him as a nuisance if this happens again. He ought to burn a red light in his window, to show where he lives."

Again the alarm pealed. "Confound him!" cried Beresford, now thoroughly aroused, and he sprang out of bed, threw up the window-cash, and screamed out in the darkness beneath: "You're at the wrong door! Pull the little black handle to the left."

Up from the shaded pavement came an answering voice:

"You must come down directly, we want Mr. Nattell."

"Good Lord! Why it's Tasker's voice! How stupid I am!"

"To be sure you are! Come down, come down!"

When he reached the front door, and stood face to face with his unexpected visitor, he thought that Tasker was decidedly drunk; for the farmer did nothing but seize upon Mr. Nattell's hands and work them as if they were pump-handles, and all London required water immediately.

"Holloa John!" began Mr. Nattell soothly, thinking his rustic friend had been in bad company; "holloa, John, my man, this won't do, you know. Come, I'll take you home—shall I?"

"Lord love 'ee, sir, Lord love 'ee, who'd he thought!"

"Come, John, come," urged Mr. Nattell, drawing Tasker toward the waiting cab; "Come, my man, let's go home."

"Ay, we'll go home, sure enough, sir, hurrah! hurrah! We'll go home, sure enough."

"From where did you bring him?" asked Mr. Nattell of the cabby, who, with his hands in his pockets, and his many-colored coat collar drawn up round his head, was calmly staring at his horse, as though his own species possessed no interest for him.

The farmer recovered himself, as he understood the implied insult to his ebriety.

"Mr. Beresford!" he exclaimed reproachfully, "do you take me for a sot, sir? After all," he added, raising his hat to court the night-breeze to his heated head, "after all, I wish I'd let Makkell come as he wished. I don't know how to tell 'ee, sir."

Mr. Beresford Nattell was not, to confess the truth, quite so sweet-tempered at that moment as he might have been. He had been roused from repose; had been tried by the petty obstacles of his grouping journey

down stairs; his clothes were uncomfortably misbuttoned; the street looked deserted, dark and unearthly; the cab resembled a mourning coach; the very cabman in his great-coat was like a mute; while John Tasker, the man who of all others generally conducted himself with decorum and respectful consideration, could give no sufficient excuse for his strange summons. His ridiculous "Lord love 'ee" was well enough in Godeland's lanes; but what upon earth did the man call him into the street before cock-crow for?

With these reflections Mr. Nattell's voice was not so genial when he next spoke.

"John Tasker," he exclaimed; "I never thought ill of you in my life; but unless you can at once give some reason for this extraordinary behavior, I shall go back into the house and leave you here."

"Reasonable enough," quoth John. "You see I don't carry off excitement well. I'm not used to it; but I'll kill the fatted calf—dash me if I don't! Lord love 'ee, sir, who'd have thought it?"

Mr. Nattell deliberately turned his back upon his excited friend, with the intention of carrying out his threat; but the farmer recovered himself in time.

"I'm a fool," he cried, hastily interposing himself between Mr. Nattell and the door. "I know I'm a fool, but Mr. Nattell, sir, only come along with me, and I'll tell you Godeland is ours—I mean yours, sir. Lord, do you think I'd take the liberty of disturbing you at this time of night for nothing?"

Beresford Nattell staggered against the threshold. Were these words only prompted by wine, or was Tasker sincere? He caught the latter's hand, saying hoarsely: "Are you mad, man?"

The farmer took his arm in his iron grip, pulled him to the cab, bundled him in, followed, and ordered the man to drive back to John street. When they were fairly off, he continued:

"Godeland is yours, sir. It was a d—d forgery—the poor old man was right enough. Mr. Makkell, he said, dash he was set talking it over, and the whisky-toddy—there, it is getting stone cold—for when I found this out I forgot it and everything else. Mr. Nattell, sir, I can't tell you how it is, for I'm fairly bewildered with delight. Makkell he'll tell you all right; but this much you may rely on, sir—you are the Squire, and I wish you joy!"

And Tasker concluded his incoherent address with another hearty and disjunctive shaking of both hands; and what with the jolting of the cab, and this frantic speech, poor Mr. Nattell lost sense and breath, and made no further effort to solve the mystery. So, for the remainder of the way, John Tasker talked on uninterrupted, except by a higher jolt than usual; and when the cab stopped in John street at last, and Mr. Beresford was bundled out by his companion's strong arm, as he had been bundled in, he suffered himself to be hauled up stairs and into his lawyer's presence, without having the slightest idea of what was impending; for had he not seen Makkell and several of the other lawyers late that very evening, and they were as uncertain and anxious as men could be who were arriving at the termination of their best stratagems and yet could see no hope of success?

Makkell was at his office door; he, too, had forgotten his usual decorous behavior, and as he caught the Squire's hands, he too wished him joy without the customary formula of greeting.

"For heaven's sake!" cried Mr. Nattell, sinking into a chair, within the cosy glow from the fire, what do you mean? If you go on wishing me joy in this perplexing matter, I shall be the most miserable man alive. Now, Makkell, do explain what all this is about."

"What, hasn't Mr. Tasker?" began the lawyer, turning to the farmer, whose lips were deep in the neglected glass of whisky-toddy.

"No!" exclaimed the Squire; "Tasker has done nothing but utter eccentric exclamations. He's spoilt my night's rest and my peace of mind. Do go on, Makkell, or I shall soon be as mad as he."

Without another word, Mr. Makkell drew the lamp close up to the edge of the table, then taking up a sheet of paper, which Mr. Nattell recognized as the lawyer's copy of that "iniquitous will," he held it up between the light and his astonished client.

"Well!" cried the latter, more astonished still at this dumb show.

"Well," echoed Tasker and Makkell both in a breath, "well, what do you see?"

"What I've seen once too often," impatiently replied the Squire. "You two will end in making me rabid."

"1832!" screamed John Tasker. "Can't you see the water-mark, 1832?"

"Well!" again cried Mr. Nattell.

"What is this year?" asked Makkell, triumphantly; "1832, is it not?—and when was this will supposed to be made and signed by the old gentleman? See!" and he lowered the document to show the writing, "here's his supposed signature, and the date February 7, 1831. Now, Mr. Nattell, what inference is to be drawn from this contradiction?"

Mr. Nattell pushed the lamp away, leaned back in his chair, and gazed vacantly up at his legal adviser. Then the whole thing cleared before his mental vision. But his astonishment did not find vent as did Tasker's. His mind became firm, self-possessed, clear in an instant. He examined the will again and again; but as he did so, he could talk lucidly to Makkell, and consider the circumstances calmly and deliberately. Tasker was for rushing off to the Jerrys, and bearding them in their chamber, he would, with very little encouragement, have roused up judge and jury, and insisted upon having the case decided at once. But not meeting with any, he mixed himself another glass of toddy, and sipped at it until fatigue mastered excitement, and wrapped him in blissful repose.

"How did you discover it?" asked Mr. Nattell, alluding to the water-mark.

"All owing to Tasker," said the lawyer, nodding toward the sleeping man; "he has been here ever since dinner, bothering me out of my life with questions. At last I became so tired that, to hide a succession of yawns, I raised the will, which he had been reading over for the hundredth time, between my open jaws and his observing eyes. In that moment I caught the water-mark date. And now you know all. It will be a matter of transportation for life," he continued, "for

Jerry. How cleverly and coolly the fellow played his game! The consummate assurance to send me a copy, too! and the ability with which he counterfeited your uncle's signature!"

"Or did he induce the old man to do it ignorantly?"

"No. I am sure Mr. Nattell would sign nothing in ignorance. Joseph and his wife have done it all, I feel convinced. But they have overreached themselves. I would give half my fees to see the villain's face when he finds his rognery detected."

Mr. Makkell had that gratification. Very quietly did the lawyers go to work. The original will was discovered to bear the same discrepancy of dates. There was no room for further denial or perjury to save the criminal now.

In full court, where the Jerrys, dressed in their handsome mourning, secure in their undetected guilt, sat triumphantly, waiting to hear Beresford Nattell ingloriously defeated—in full court Joseph Jerry was accused of forgery! "What a change came over the spirit of their dream!" The dumb voice convicted them; the work of their own hands testified against them; they started up for flight, but on either side a policeman barred the way. Their short-lived honors were already faded; their victory turned to infamy. They confessed all. The prolonged absence of Beresford Nattell, and the perfect confidence the old Squire reposed in them, tempted them to betray their trust. At first, they thought merely to enrich themselves by petty pilfering; but they could not make much way, for the old Squire liked to investigate the accounts, and to know the very items of the domestic expenditure. Then came the idea they ultimately carried out. The forged signatures were the work of Prudence. The clerk's death gave them the opportunity to use his name, without danger of detection, as they believed. The lady, therefore, shared her husband's punishment, and the two worthies were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Beresford Nattell still reigns at Godeland. When he repaid to John Tasker the money so generously advanced, the honest farmer put it aside as a dowry for his eldest daughter.

"It bought Goodlands for the Squire," he said with a hearty laugh at his own joke, "it may buy a good husband for my Jenny."

—Temple Bar.

## MILLVILLE

### WOOLEN FACTORY,

WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned wish to inform their old friends and patrons, and the public generally, that they are now ready for work, having their Machinery in fine condition. They will now receive Wool to manufacture into Jeans, Linsey, or to card and spin into white, colored or mixed yarn.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURING:  
Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Brown, Blue, or Gray, 65 cents per yard.  
Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Black Sheep, 60 cents per yard.

Jeans, 4 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin twill, \$1.00 per yard.  
Jeans, 3 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin twill, from \$1.00 to 1.25 cents per yard.

Linsey, White, 50 cents per yard.  
Linsey, Colored, a variety of colors, 60 cents per yard.

Yarns, White, Carding, and Spinning, 35 cents per lb.  
Yarns, Colored, a variety of colors, 45 cents per lb.

Yarns, Gray, Indigo colors, 55 cents per lb.  
Yarns, Dark Indigo mixed colors, 70 cents per lb.

The above prices include Government Taxes, so there will be no extra charges.  
We require 12 ounces clean sub-washed Wool per yard for heavy Jeans; 10 ounces for fine Jeans, 8 ounces for Linsey.

We pay the highest Cash Price for Wool in payment for work, or in exchange for goods.  
Address Box No 167, Frankfort, Ky.  
May 26-1m. JOS. CORBETT & SON.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the jailer of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

### DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 155 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants and high topped boots.

May 19, 1865—3m.

### FOR SALE.

CRIST AND SAWMILL on Big Creek in Indiana, for Sale Cheap. No bushwhackers or robbers here. Price \$1,200.

Address MILTON STAPP,  
Madison, Ind.  
May 10 5c.

### STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday night, the 10th inst., a

### DARK BROWN HORSE,

about 15½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, shod all round, with a white mark, 2½ inches in length, on right hind quarter, has thick neck, heavy mane and tail; in form something on pony order, and is very spirited.

A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for the return of said horse to me, or a liberal reward for such information as will lead to its recovery.

S. W. PRICE.  
June 10, 1865—2t.

## AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

BANK NOTE

### ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excellence with that of Bank Notes—

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS  
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,  
Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Promissory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Visiting and Professional Cards, Notarial, County and Hand

Seals, &c., &c.  
Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made to order, superior quality.  
The above office is under the supervision of  
GEORGE T. JONES,  
S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.  
March 31, 1865—3m.

### UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding,—  
Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.  
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON



[From the N. Y. Times.]

## The South and North.

The elder Matthews says that the Americans do everything and expect everything to be done in about "twenty minutes." There is some foundation for the imputation thus conveyed. As a people we are somewhat impatient of results. We cannot wait. If anything is worth doing and ought to be done, we insist that it shall be done instantly. We were very peremptory in demanding that the rebellion should be crushed at once, and that the armies of the rebellion should be swept out of the nation's path in a single campaign. And we are just as impatient and exacting now in regard to peace. We expect the Southern States, now that the war is over, to become instantly as quiet, as prosperous, as loyal and as thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, as Massachusetts or New York, and every incident that proves this not as yet to be the case, carries alarm to the public heart.

This is unreasonable and absurd. Such a tornado as has swept the South leaves in its track a desolation which years cannot remove. Society is uprooted, and must be raised again from the seed. The whole structure of Southern industry has been overthrown, and it cannot be rebuilt but slowly. Men's minds have been diverted from the ordinary channels of active thought, and it will be a slow task to bring them back. Four million slaves, who formerly did by compulsion all the work of the South, are now free and will work or not, as they may see fit. Their relative positions are not favorable to rapid compact and years may elapse before this tremendous practical problem is fully solved. We must be prepared for a long and laborious struggle, for many defeats and discouragements, and if at the end of twenty years we find the relations of the two races in the Southern States all we could desire, we shall have done more than any other nation ever did in a century.

We are too exacting also in regard to the political action of the Southern people. We expect them, now that the war is over and they are beaten, to become at once, not only loyal citizens, obeying all the laws and sustaining fully the national authority, but thorough-going abolitionists, and advocates of negro-suffrage. Anything short of this we consider half-way loyalty and think they have not been whipped quite enough yet. We denounce them as still secessionists at heart, and call for their exclusion from the rights of citizenship.

This is unreasonable and unwise. We have really nothing to do with their hearts. We have no right to exact the complete change of sentiment and feeling which we demand. We have a right to insist that they shall obey the law, that they shall acknowledge and respect the national authority, and conduct themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens. If they do this, we can demand nothing more. They may believe in their hearts what they please; they may feel as they like about the war and the government; they may be at heart rebellious still; but that is really none of our business. We cannot control their opinions or their sentiments, we can and must control their conduct, but that is all. Nor is it reasonable to expect that the mass of the Southern people can or will become suddenly devotees of doctrines and sentiments which they have hitherto abhorred, and against which they have staked their fortunes and their lives. Men do not thus instantly change their whole natures on compulsion. And any ostentatious pretensions of such a change would be hypocritical. The great body of the Southern people were unquestionably honest and sincere in the opinions, the prejudices, and the resentments which led them to rebel against the Government; and it would be folly to suppose that those feelings would all be at once eradicated by the simple fact that they have been beaten in the field. A radical change in the sentiment of the Southern people, concerning slavery and the purpose and temper of the national authority, can only be wrought by time, by wise laws wisely administered, and by their experience of the new condition upon which they have entered.

Nor should we desire to break the spirit, or crush the self-respect of the people of the Southern States. Their courage, their resolute and determined spirit, is now among the priceless possession of the whole country. It has been our enemy, but hereafter it is to be our friend. It has been turned against us, and has vainly sought our destruction; henceforth it fights only on our side and swells the power and the courage with which we may confront a world in arms. It would be suicidal in us to crush or destroy it—we should be destroying a part of that which is to give us the proudest place ever held by any nation on the face of the earth. The rebel South has yielded to our arms. They confess and feel themselves overcome—subdued, subjugated. From no quarter do we hear the faintest hint of any wish even to renew the contest. It is not for us to poison the wound we have inflicted on their pride, nor to stab, with insulting blows, the dead body of their ambition. Far wiser will it be for us to prove, to the rest of our civil polity, that they have been quite as much mistaken in their judgment of our principles as they were in their estimate of our physical power.

But above all things, let us be patient. The changes in our whole social and political system which are now in progress, demand time for their just development.

**PRESENT STATE OF THE NAVY.**—At the beginning of the war the American navy consisted of only forty-six vessels. It numbers over six hundred now. And this immense navy differs almost entirely both in the kind of ships and their armament, from any of the navies of the world. As our volunteer army has been a creation of our own, so our navy has been an outgrowth from the necessities of the war, and has advanced to its present wonderful proportions much more rapidly than the fleets of the Great Powers were constructed in the time of peace. In the national advance toward the first position among military powers, the navy has kept pace with the army, and this will appear, when the army passes from the theater of action, and public attention is turned, as it will be, toward the navy.

"Wooden walls," and "ribs of oak," once England's pride and boast, are as such things of the past as the lance and the cross-bow. Henceforth iron ships, of some form, are to decide between the navies of the world. The fight of the first monitor, as the London Times declared, reduced the English navy to four ships. It did much, too, toward deciding the question of recognition. The subsequent improvements in our ships and guns did more than all other causes together to deter foreign powers from recognizing the Confederacy, and this will one day be made to appear. But a single fact need be stated in regard to the comparative merits of our own and the English iron-clads. We have during the war attacked rebel iron-clads with heavier guns than any in use in the finest English ships of the Warrior class, and utterly failed to make any impression upon them. We have destroyed these same vessels with American guns and projectiles. We have ships in abundance that can sink any one that France or England can send across the ocean, and even if they can sink the same to us, which is somewhat doubtful, our coast and harbors are perfectly secure.

Against almost insurmountable obstacles has the Navy Department worked on with great energy, and untiring industry; finding itself obliged to experiment in the midst of a war requiring a navy ready made, it has yet overcome nearly all difficulties, has maintained the most extensive and perfect blockade of history, and has emerged from a four years' war with a navy that challenges comparison with any other that floats on the sea. Every American is proud of our army, and shouts it welcome home. Every American should study our navy and feel a pride in it. We have neglected it somewhat while our armies were shaking the land with a giant's tread; we have followed our flag as it floated on the tide of battle which swept the land; henceforth let us watch it on the tossing sea.—*Correspondence Cin. Gazette.*

**The Recent Developments of the Assassination Trials.**

The developments which have recently been made on the trials at Washington, so awful in their character, implicating men in the basest crimes ever taken cognizance of by a human tribunal, will astonish the civilized world, and show what has been the revolting character of that great conspiracy against free government, set on foot by criminal ambition. Accustomed as we have been to look to the old world for instances of such fearful wickedness, such unparalleled recklessness, the whole affair seems to have capped the climax of human depravity, since there is no horror which has been heretofore monopolized by the romance of history, such as poisoning, shooting and stabbing, that does not find a place in this catalogue of horrors, of crime so utterly revolting in its blackness. And if in all time to come the rebellion is to be the amazement of the world for its mighty armies and its numberless and dreadful battles, it will be even more remarkable for the unheard of means taken to give it a chance of success. The crimes of the Borgias, the Vespers of Palermo, are mere trifles compared to the deeds of this gang of conspirators, who, not content with the endeavor to cut off the national rulers, could be found plotting the murder of tens of thousands by infection, by poisoning, by any means whatever, which, whelming all of the opposing States in one common fate, would give them not merely success, but revenge.

Had it failed with its great battles in the field, it might have challenged something akin to respect, on the score of courage and gallantry exhibited by a bad though mistaken cause; but when to the massacres of helpless prisoners, as at Fort Pillow and other places, are added the horrors of starving their captives, and later, trying what assassination by every fiendish method could accomplish, the record is complete, and the world will hereafter look in vain for anything which may transcend its deeds in all that can shame humanity.

But all this should only cause every one who regards the well being of society to be the more thankful that this Heaven-defying revolt is put down; its projects exhibited in their true colors. Many a revolt has gone out in a halo of glory, because gotten up against intolerable oppression, and disgraced by none of those crimes and excesses which too often wait on long repressed efforts to avenge humanity upon its tyrants. But even in this instance, against a government which has ever been only too lenient and forgiving, and continued against rulers who have honored free government, there is at last not a redeeming feature left to it; there is that in its revolting lineaments which will forever—it is to be hoped—forbid its finding imitators.

And in this, perhaps, will be our preservation in all time to come. Romance may deal as it pleases with the deeds and traditions of this rebellion, yet so broad are the blackened hues of the picture, that it will be vain hereafter to make it attractive to any. Bringing war on the nation, and ruin and utter disgrace on itself, its terrible and disgusting record is complete, and it will be a horror; only, whilst any record of it survives.—*Balt. American.*

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]  
Fears of the Effect.

The influence of republican example in Europe, is an anxious theme with foreign journals. The success of Democratic Government in preserving itself from destruction, enlists the popular sympathies abroad, and gives them a strong argument in favor of political concessions from the privileged classes, who have always maintained that the stability and energy of good Governments is in proportion to the exclusion of the popular element from controlling it. The refutation of this aristocratic dogma is so striking in the overthrow of rebellion by the power of the people of the United States, that the example is likely to be used to the detriment of class privileges, while the prominence which has been given to the American war in Europe, has awakened more than ordinary interest in the development of democratic progress. "It is not the first time," exclaims one journal, "that America has revolutionized Europe." This is Europe's fault and not America's. If there were not something in republican institutions better adapted to the common wants of the communities which form governments, this example of their strength and prosperity could have but little effect upon the people. Fortunately for Europe, the effect produced in the present instance is shown less in effort at revolution in Europe, than in peaceful immigration to a country which so satisfies the popular aspiration for equality. The thousands of immigrants who are landing weekly upon our shores, is the best commendation of our system of government, and the surest guarantee of present security to those of the countries from which the immigration comes. While this outlet is open, Europe may dismiss its present fears, though every addition to the population and progress of the United States magnifies the effect of the example, and multiplies eventually the peril to aristocratic institutions.

The editor of the Universalist having been censured by a correspondent for intimating that Jeff. Davis should be hung, replies: "After the excitement has passed, and Jefferson Davis is hung, we may be sorry! But in all soberness let us say, if Jefferson Davis is not hung, the hand that in this land ever after signs a death-warrant should drop from its socket. If he is pardoned, let every prison door open."

## Reciprocal Duty.

We extract from an article in the Boston Journal of Monday last the following very common-sense and practically just view of the duties of "conciliation."

"We observe that nearly all the rebel chiefs who have given their views on the subject insist strongly upon the importance of conciliating the people of the South, and our own papers have had much to say to the same effect. It is all well so far as it goes. We ought to take every rational and proper method to conciliate the Southern people at this time. But are they not under some obligation to conciliate us? Does the mere fact that they have been defeated in the conflict of arms, into which they dragged the Government, obliterate all the just indignation which their unprovoked and bloody course—fraught with the death and misery of hundreds of thousands of innocent people—is too well calculated to keep alive in every loyal heart? This is no plea for vindictiveness, which we abhor. We hold that the North ought to forgive and forget with the utmost Christian alacrity and heartiness. But we maintain that there is nothing which makes charity and kindness the duties of the North towards the South which does not also require a reciprocation of the same duties by the South towards the North."

We would respectfully commend the above remarks to our "erring brothers," who have returned from the South, and seem to regard it as their prerogative to require their friends and the Government to make conciliatory advances to them—some of them saying, "if we are left alone, we will behave ourselves as good citizens. But, if disturbed we will not stand it." They make a very grave mistake as to their status. They have no right to demand anything. They involved the nation in war, and sought to take its life. They were foiled and whipped. If they wish any one, who has a proper love of country, to treat them respectfully and conciliatory, it is their duty to show themselves worthy of such treatment. They can make nothing by dogmatism, or domineering airs. The time for all description of plantation manners has passed never more to return.—*Nash. Union.*

**Compliment to Captain Wm. L. Neale.**

We take great pleasure, says the National Unionist, in publishing the following correspondence, which explains itself, and will state that it was handed us by one of the parties:

KINGVILLE, KY., June 6th, 1865.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Madison and Garrard counties, in token of their high esteem for you as a gentleman, and the integrity with which you have discharged your duties as Quarter Master, through Doctor Montgomery, present you with the charger "Selim," which we hope you will accept.

Respectfully, &c.

Geo. Denny, Will Hooker,  
W. J. Lusk, Newt Jones,  
H. Brown, O. C. Ball,  
C. J. Spilman, Geo. Billingsly,  
Jas. Shackelford, ——— Bergen,  
Ed. Shackelford, ——— Franklin,  
R. A. Burton, ——— Taylor,  
J. D. Harris, Speed Smith,  
Thompson Burman.

LEXINGTON, June 12th, 1865.

Gentlemen: Your very complimentary note of 6th inst., and the splendid Gray Eagle saddle horse, therewith presented to me, are received.

So flattering a manifestation of personal regard, and your too favorable appreciation of my poor services, as an officer, are the more highly prized as emanating from citizens of such sterling worth and exalted social position, after my voluntary disconnection from all official duties and patronage.

Deeply sensible of the honor and kindness thus extended to me, gentlemen, I gratefully accept the beautiful "Selim," and shall proudly ride and retain him in remembrance of your good opinion and generous confidence.

I am, gentlemen,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obt. serv't.,  
WM. L. NEALE.

The compliment to Capt. Neale, is one of which he is in every way worthy. He made an honest and upright Quartermaster, and he will make, if elected, an able and honest Treasurer of the State.

Shall the North Pay the Confederate Cotton Bonds?

This looks like a very foolish question, but it has been raised in London. A Confederate bond holder writes to the London News claiming to be acting under the "advice of an able lawyer," and urges his demand that the North pay the Cotton Bonds of the Confederate States, on legal grounds, as well as on the score of justice to neutrals.

His argument is that if the North has caused the inability of the rebels to pay their own debts, "the fact ought not to prejudice the rights of neutrals." That is certainly very conclusive over the left. It may be very good logic over in old England, but it won't do on this side of the Atlantic.

The latter portion of this writer's communication is decidedly respectable and agreeable to loyal men. He says Cotton Bonds bought at 90 now rule at 10 and have occasioned their owners a loss of two and a half millions pounds sterling, or a little over twelve millions of dollars. So Johnny has furnished all this large sum of money to the rebels to enable them to fight us, and yet he claims to be "neutral."

He furnishes the "sinews of war" to our enemy, and yet he is neutral. That is very logical, Johnny. Your own paper, the News, seems not to appreciate your case, for the Editor tells you that you are "just in the position of a creditor whose debtor has died, leaving no Executor or no assets." Your Confederate Cotton Bonds, as we say in young America, have "gone under."—*St. Louis Evening News.*

**DEATH OF MRS. SIGOURNEY.**—Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, died at Hartford, on Saturday, in her sixty-fourth year. Her reputation as a poet dated back to a period antecedent to the birth of many of her present adult readers; her first volume having been published just fifty years ago. Her maiden name was Huntley. She was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 1, 1791. She engaged in teaching at the age of nineteen, and four years later removed to Hartford, where her talents and worth gained her the hand of Mr. Charles Sigourney, a merchant of that city. Her life was devoted to literature, and her productions have been very numerous, filling about fifty volumes. Her compositions were chiefly poetical, though several interesting prose works have appeared from her pen. Her subjects are generally of a religious character, and exhibit refined thought, a warm, but pure and healthful imagination, a cultivated ear, delicate sensibility, and

earnest Christian faith. Had she written less copiously, it would perhaps have been better for her reputation; yet there are many of her poems that will long dwell in the memory and affection of the public.

**ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANGER.**—There is no one more fond of a sly joke than General Granger, which, by the way, is invariably an evidence of a kind, genial heart. Well, while almost a stranger at West Point, Cadet Granger was one day called upon in a class to sketch upon the blackboard a map of New York State. He advanced to the board and drew tolerably correct boundary lines, chalked out the course of the principal rivers, railways, canals, &c.; made a pretty good sized square in one corner, showing the location of New York City, with smaller squares for Albany and other second-rate towns, but away up in the woods, near the shores of Lake Ontario, he sketched an immense city. Every one was amused at the supposed blunder; and, finally, the Professor asked what place it was intended to represent.

Young Granger replied: "Sodus, sir."

"What is Sodus noted for?" inquired the Professor.

"It is noted, sir," replied the scholar, "as being the birthplace of Cadet Granger."

Several pupils obtained black marks about that time for boisterous laughter in class; but all declared that the instructor was as gaily as any present.

**AN UNFORTUNATE FRIEND OF GEN. LEE.**—During the passage of a raid to Fortress Monroe, a long-haired, Southern-looking gentleman, who, from the bluntness of his nasal appendage, probably hailed from Acadia, excited the anger of a brawny Irishman, by asserting in a very offensive manner that General Grant was smaller in mind than in person, and that General Lee had invariably whipped him.

"You lie!" said the Irishman, coolly.

"Sir, sir!" exclaimed the chivalric gentleman, fumbling in his breast, where he pretended to have a concealed weapon.

"Are you a Southerner?" asked the Irishman.

"I am," replied the other with pomposity.

"Are you a rebel?"

"I am proud to say that I have been, and am now on my way to the friendly shores of England."

"Well," continued his interlocutor, "please carry this to the old country for me, with that he hit the Southerner a crushing blow on the snout, which brought the ruby, and made the trader of General Grant most happy to sneak away and avoid further notice.

**VALUABLE SEEDS.**—The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of another supply of Mediterranean wheat of superior quality, and it is stated by Commissioner Newton that it will be ready for distribution for the fall sowing. The department is also in receipt of a shipment of a very heavy lot of fine oats from Sweden. These have been delayed by the ice embargo at Stockholm, but they will be available for next spring's use. This species of grain from Sweden is of the best that Europe produces. A considerable quantity of Alsillo cloverseed, which is in some respects superior to any other variety, is nearly ready for distribution.—*National Intelligence.*

## Garibaldi on the Relations of America and England.

The following is a translation of a letter which Garibaldi had addressed to the editor of the London Public Opinion on the relations between England and America:

"Sir, I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of union in the great republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancor which pre-existed between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

"May these lords of the ocean agree, then, for the good of oppressed humanity. Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble race is now-days the bulwark of the rights of nations, and that despotism fomented dissension between them because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere.

"Yours, &c.,  
"G. GARIBALDI.

"Capreria, May, 1865."

## A Rebel Girl's Postscripts.

A letter from a rebel girl, in Nashville to her brother in Hood's army, has been published. After giving him a delightfully laudatory account of the marriage of several furiously rebellious ladies with Federal officers, the young lady adds four postscripts devoted to a certain Federal captain, who has been "boarding with us merely for protection.

Here are the postscripts:

P. S. 1.—Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasion to write for your health, with the captain? He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that. P. S. 2.—That very impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hands as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom, as I don't like to live here any longer. P. S. 3.—If ever I should marry a Yankee (but you know my principles too well for that) I would do it merely as an humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor oppressed country. Little peace should be found by day or by night; his dreams should be of Holofernes, and my dry goods' bill as long as the internal revenue law. P. S. 4.—Come home, brother Tom, and take the amnesty oath for two months, or thereabouts. I want to tell you a secret. On due consideration I have come to the determination to make a martyr of myself. Yes, brother Tom, I am going to marry the captain on patriotic principles.

**MARRIAGE.**

A confirmed bachelor uses the following argument against matrimony.

Calico is a great promoter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish anything of moment, either with head or hand they must keep clear of the institution entirely. A pair of sweet lips, a pink waist, swelling chest, a pressure of two delicate hands, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill.

And this, as one of the results.

"Yes, that's the very way with you, sobs the despairing wife, 'when we were first mar-

ried, you used to say, 'Put your little footy footy' up to mine and keep them warm'; now it's nothing but 'Take away them darn'd cold hoofs of your'n!'

**BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.**—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co's advertisement in another column.

## U. S. Excise Tax.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT  
STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the list of valuation and enumeration of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt," and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, including sections relating to the collection of Internal Revenue from other acts and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor, 4th Division, composed of the counties of Franklin and Scott, will remain open at his office in Frankfort for twelve days.

On the 23d day of June, 1865,

I will be at R. K. Woodson's office, and will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuation or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessor. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the general principles of inequality or error complained of.

D. S. GOODLOE,  
Assessor 6th District Ky.

June 16, 1865—31.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

**THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET**

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

**GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.**

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

**JAY COOKE,**  
Subscription Agent,  
No. 114 South Third Street,  
Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Lexington.

Lexington City National Bank of Lexington.

Clark County National Bank of Winchester.

May 12-3m.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Gen. Omar P. Pope, in Woodford county, on the east side of Versailles and Frankfort Pike, five miles from Versailles,

ON WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1865,

The following personal property, to-wit: 10 blooded brood mares, with foals; 10 head of valuable farm horses; 1 Stallion; a fine lot of young horses, different ages; a lot of yearling Mules; 75 head thorough-bred Cattle; 2 yoke Oxen; 100 head of thorough-bred Cows and Southdown Sheep; a large lot of Hogs; 800 to 1,000 barrels of Corn; 100 bushels of Wheat; 500 bushels of Rye; 50 Bushels Barley Malt, one lot Barley; one fine Carriage, Rackaway and Harness; two four-horse Wagons, one ox Wagon, one horse Cart; farming utensils; a splendid Thrasher and Reaper; three wheat Fans; Corn Sheller; one Piano; Household and Kitchen furniture; 200 to 1,000 lbs of Wool; one excellent copper Still; one copper Boiler, a number of mash tubs, &c., and many other articles of value too numerous to mention.

Also, a few barrels of very old CROW WHISKY, the last chance for a good drink.

TERMS—All sums of \$10 and under Cash, all sums over \$20, a credit of six months, purchase to give notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Commercial Bank at Versailles. No property to be removed till terms of sale are complied with.

**SALE TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK**  
J. E. MCCOON,  
Administrator.

June 13-31.

\*Lou. Jour. and Lex. Obs. & Rep. publish 4 times and send bills to this office.

## BURNAM &amp; DICKSON, REAL ESTATE

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865—6m.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mailed, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

**Certificates and Premiums.**

Single Certificate, 25 cents; Five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$30. Certificate money to be unobtainable with order. Every letter, from select correspondence, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORSYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3m.

## United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,  
\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

## 7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 16, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

## Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rules levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " " " \$100 "
Ten " " " " \$500 "
20 " " " " \$1000 "
\$1 " " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

## THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

## GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

**JAY COOKE,**  
Subscription Agent,  
No. 114 South Third Street,  
Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Lexington.

Lexington City National Bank of Lexington.

Clark County National Bank of Winchester.

May 12-3m.



# THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

## UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.  
**W. L. NEALE,**  
Of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,  
**Gen. S. S. FRY,**  
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE  
**WM. H. GRAY.**

### Review of News.

Gen. Robt. E. Lee and Alexander H. Stephens have petitioned the President for pardon. Mr. Stephens enters into a long apology for the action he has taken in the late rebellion. He supposed that the secession of the South would be accepted, that there would be no war for the Union of the States, and so cast his lot with his own people. He acknowledges now, as Gen. Lee has done, that the question of secession is now settled forever, and desires henceforth to be considered a good and loyal citizen of the United States. Mr. Stephens' document covers about seventy pages.

Large numbers of leading rebels are petitioning for pardon. Among them are Gen. Edward Johnston, the Mayor of Savannah, and the late Superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works. About twenty-five pardons are being granted daily.

It is stated that there were 1,140,000 men on the army pay-roll on the first of May. Since that time about 150,000 men have been mustered out of service.

The rebel iron-clad Missouri—the only rebel vessel on Red River or its tributaries—was surrendered to a Federal naval officer on the 3d inst.

Kirby Smith in his farewell address to his men, tells them that Texas troops have forsaken their colors and he found himself without an army. He condemns their course as "unwise and unpatriotic," but hopes they will never live to regret it.

The rebel uniform has, by order of Gen. Ord, been declared contraband in Virginia. No person, after June 13, will be allowed to appear in public with any insignia of military service worn by officers or men of the late rebel army. Even the military button may not be worn. All violators of this order will be arrested.

The President has appointed Jas. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia. The Proclamation is the same as those with regard to North Carolina and Virginia.

All restrictions heretofore imposed by France upon naval intercourse with the United States have been removed by that Government. The Imperial Government has also withdrawn from the rebels the character of belligerents. So much for the success of our arms.

The records of the Confederate States' Treasury Department, and the secret journal of the Provisional Congress have been captured by Gen. Wilson and will be sent to Washington.

The Missouri Democrat of the 14th claims that the New Constitution of that State is adopted by 3,000 majority. The ultra radicals and rebels and their sympathizers joined hand in hand to defeat it, but have failed.

### Davis' Capture in England.

The English press is very much excited over the news of the capture of Jeff. Davis. The ignoble downfall of the great aristocrat on whom they had counted as an ally in making republicanism odious and in wiping it out eventually from this continent, is most distasteful to them. It has disappointed their hopes. The London Times says "a little success would have transformed him from an attainted traitor into something very like a successful monarch." And for this expectant monarch to fall into plebeian hands—for his prospective divine right to be thus incontinently interfered with by human vigilance and might, is very annoying to aristocratic feeling. The Times says we mustn't shed his precious blood; it would be impolitic, unjust, unmerciful. It points to the conduct of England in her treatment of rebels or traitors. It says, "We had a rebellion in 1643 in Ireland, but we disdained to dip our hands in the blood of the rebels. We pardoned Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher." The rebellion alluded to was a bloodless affair—we'd not call it a riot even—and did not inflict so much as a scratch upon Great Britain. And it is not true that she did not punish O'Brien and company. They were sentenced to be drawn, hanged and quartered, which sentence was commuted to banishment to her penal colonies. There is no analogy whatever between the example furnished by the Times and the case before us. Jeff. Davis' rebellion has cost our land almost untold losses in blood and treasure, and he has lent his countenance to the most execrable crimes that ever disgraced this earth. We cannot inflict the punishment on him that England did on her Irish rebels. We have no penal colonies—that is at present; we may make England one before long—and no law authorizing banishment.

The Times also remarks that, while at the

first of the American Revolution, England would have hung Washington as a deserter had she caught him, yet before the war had ended she had learned to respect him and had "fallen into her hands he would have been considered entitled to all the courtesies due to a generous and noble-hearted adversary." The Times is looking back now in the light of Washington's success. But here again, even supposing that Washington had so been treated, the analogy does not hold. At the beginning of the late rebellion Davis was held in some esteem, but every new phase of the rebellion every new revelation, lessened that esteem, till at length his authorizing and advocacy of, and his complicity in the terrible and hitherto unconceivable outrages of the war have made him an object of loathing and righteous hatred. The Times had better turn from this magnanimous example of her hypocritical treatment of Washington, to her actual treatment of the Indian mutineers. England could not invent punishment severe enough for them—blowing the Sepoys into atoms from the cannon's mouth was one mild form in which she showed her lenient treatment of rebels. And she is still hunting Nana Sahib "to dip her hands in his blood." Yet he has not so disgraced humanity as has Jeff. Davis. England had better keep silent about our treatment of Davis. Our Government will act with justice and mercy in his case. It don't want England's impertinent interference and won't be moved by her impotent advice and crocodiles' tears.

### A Good Example.

The honor that is everywhere being rendered to our returned soldiers has been well won. The country owes them a debt of gratitude that can never be fully paid, but it will make such return as lies within its power. One step towards this is the employment of disabled soldiers in the different Departments at Washington, preference being given to them where they are found capable. Another step is the affording them means of free education in different colleges and other institutions of learning. We have already noticed the action of the Ohio Legislature with regard to this. A free education in all the State Institutions is offered to soldiers who are under age. New York is also taking this matter in hand, and with Ohio, is setting an example that should be followed in every loyal State. The New York Evening Post says: Two gentlemen of that city, Messrs Trevor and Colgate, have recently given to Madison University the sum of sixty thousand dollars, one-half of which amount is to be applied to the endowment of twenty permanent and free scholarships for the benefit of young soldiers. It is well known that many young men forsake their studies at the beginning of the war to enter the military or naval service in defence of the nation, and it is in order to restore to them some of the educational advantages they voluntarily relinquished that this movement is begun.

The number of such scholarships in any single institution of learning is necessarily limited, but the just and benevolent character of the enterprise commends this example to others. A similar endowment of free scholarships for soldiers in a hundred and fifty of the two hundred and thirty-six colleges and seminaries in the United States would extend the facilities of instruction to a very considerable number of young and needy students, each of whom gave up his personal comforts and risked everything in doing battle for the nation. We owe these brave fellows every reward that it is in our power to give—employment for the disabled, homes for the sick, education for the studious, and honor for all.

Madison University, where twenty scholarships are now open, is situated at Hamilton, New York. It has three departments—a grammar school, in which students are fitted for college; a college proper, and a theological seminary. The new scholarships are available in any of these departments. The terms of the endowment give each student the benefit of an extended course of eight years' instruction, or make it optional with himself to finish the course in any one department.

### Fourth of July at Louisville.

The citizens of Louisville are getting up a Celebration of the Fourth of July at the Fair Grounds near that city. The citizens of New Albany, Jeffersonville, Madison, Ind., Lexington and Frankfort, Ky., have been invited through the Mayor and Common Council of their respective cities. The Committee of Arrangements desire us to say that no appropriations have been made or asked of by the Council or Board of Aldermen of the city of Louisville, and that the enterprise is one of private citizens. The committee have made very extensive preparations for the enjoyment of everybody. For particulars see advertisement in to-day's paper.

The negro suffrage question is now the topmost question in agitation. The Newburyport, Mass. Herald offers some judicious reflections upon this and kindred subjects when it says "we must remember that ours is a mixed government; there are wheels within wheels, and circles within circles. The General Government can bestow citizenship, but cannot confer the right to vote; the State can bestow suffrage, but has no control over citizenship. Let the nation perform its functions within its own sphere, and let each perform its own missions; while the people should never forget that we are a great and powerful, a prosperous and happy country, not more because the States are united in one nation than because the nation is composed of States, sovereign within their own limits."

### Speech of Gen. Fry.

Owing to the press of other matter in our last issue we neglected to notice Gen. Fry's speech delivered at the Court House on last Tuesday. The General was greeted by a fine audience and his speech was well received, many parts of it being enthusiastically applauded. Gen. Fry is a fluent and eloquent speaker, understands his subject well, and has taken up his work in good earnest, so that he cannot but command the attention of his audience and their good will. And we believe that his appeals to their patriotism and judgment, his presentation of the vital subjects of the day to their calm reason as men and citizens, will gain for him many votes. He treats his audience as men, not as fools; he disdains loud appeals to the basest passions and most slavish prejudices and presents the truth to his audience for their calm consideration and intelligent action.

Gen. Fry made many strong points and happy hits in his speech, and especially in his treatment of the subject of slavery, showing that it was the cause of our national troubles and that the action of the Administration in its regard was demanded by the necessities of the country. Such a continual cause of trouble should be removed, and the Constitutional Amendment will do it speedily and finally. The silly questions which have been raised on this subject by the Opposition Conservatives, such as negro equality, the speaker treated with the contempt they merit—he held them up to the laughter and scorn of his audience.

We hope the people will turn out en masse to hear General Fry whenever he announces himself to speak. From his speeches they will learn that if elected he will serve them well in the National Congress and will do much toward bringing Kentucky back into the favor of the nation. He is truly loyal, and in him the loyalty of Kentucky will be well represented.

The Louisville Journal says the anti-amendment people seem terribly apprehensive, that, unless restrained by the Constitution, they will inevitably marry niggers. We have all heard of the noisy fellow, who, getting into a quarrel, cried out to those around him, "hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him." Each anti-amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit, "hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are born." But we propose that the Constitution stand off and see fair play.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, on the constitutionality of the legal tender act of Congress, settles a question which has been vehemently disputed in that State. The Court held in the test-case of Lick against Faulkner, that the act was an exercise of sovereign authority within the scope of the powers granted by the Constitution; and that, if Congress has the power to make coined gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts, it has an equal right to declare that Treasury notes, issued on the credit of the United States, shall also be received as a legal tender.

OUR LIEUTENANT GENERAL—Gen. Grant, it reports speak truly—as when do they not—is about to outdo all his former exploits. He has already given our nation a full and most effective exhibit of his power and wonderful far-sightedness. He is now about to make a grand display of his presence, in its ubiquity. This remarkable exhibition will take place on the 4th of July. He will be in Philadelphia on that day; also at Saratoga Springs; likewise at Albany; and at the same time at Galena. At least so the different papers state. And we are authorized to look for further announcements from other cities of his presence on that day. A remarkable country this. Great are its productions! We anxiously await the London Times' leader on the ubiquity of our great General.

### Decision of the Court of Appeals.

The law making "Greenbacks" a legal tender was decided to be Unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, on Saturday last. The opinion was written by Judge Robertson, Judge Peters concurring. Judge Williams dissented from the opinion of the Bench. The opinions have not yet been published, nor have we even a synopsis of the grounds on which the decision of the Court was based. We will endeavor to present them to our readers in our next paper. In the meantime we suppose greenbacks will circulate as freely as formerly, and all Kentucky will be as glad to get them as she ever was. Kentucky has, we believe, made the first decision denying their constitutionality. The opinion of the Supreme Court of California we publish to-day. It takes entirely different grounds. But legal gentlemen, like doctors, and from like causes, will disagree.

THE HOME GUARD—We have received the first number of a campaign paper under the above name, published at Maysville, Ky. It is under the management of the Union Executive Committee of the Maysville District and, of course, espouses the cause of the Union and is an advocate of the Constitutional Amendment. Judging from the number the Home Guard will prove an able champion in the great and good cause, and so we hail its appearance with pleasure and wish for it an entire success. It will have to struggle against great odds in its district, but it has truth and justice on its side, and we believe that it merely needs the presentation of the great questions of the day in their true and real aspect to gain for them an host of supporters. This the Home Guard will do and we will look for good results from its work.

NOTES OF THIRD SERIES OF 7-30s NOW READY.—The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for money should ever again fall below its credit for courage. The same spirit that preserved the geographical integrity of the country will place its pecuniary integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

A GUERRILLA KILLED.—A gentleman from East Tennessee informs us, says the Nashville Press, that a noted guerrilla of that region lately returned home after taking the oath of amnesty. He had been at home but four days when he was shot dead by a Union man whose wife he had hung up by her wrists two years ago.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, June 16, 1865.  
Present—Sampson, Chief Justice, Peters, Williams and Robertson, Judges.

CAUSES DECIDED.  
Clay v. Myers, Nicholas; affirmed.  
Crawford v. Joubert, Montgomery; affirmed.  
Tyler v. Lewis et al., Fulton; reversed.  
Spaulding v. Bryant's heirs, McCracken; affirmed as to Mrs. Smith, and reversed as to Bryant's heirs.  
Kleets et al. v. Arnold, Kenton; reversed.

FRANKFORT, June 17, 1865.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Griswold v. Hepburn et al., Lou. Chy.; reversed.  
Same v. Hancock, Lou. Chy.; reversed.  
Chief Justice Sampson was not on the bench when causes were argued, so he did not sit in either case. Judge Williams delivered a dissenting opinion in the first case.  
Hawkins v. Chenault, Madison; reversed.  
Chief Justice Sampson not sitting. Judge Williams delivered a dissenting opinion.  
Flint v. Mann, Metcalfe; reversed.  
Wilhoit v. Musselman, Grant; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, June 19, 1865.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Crawford v. Jacob et al., Lou. Chy.; affirmed.  
Thomas v. Layman, Kenton; affirmed.  
Hajins v. Calmes, Montgomery; affirmed.  
Adams v. Sotter, Montgomery; reversed.  
Higginbotham v. Montgomery, Madison; reversed.  
Hewitt v. Scott's adm., Hopkins; reversed.

### MARRIED.

In Paducah, Ky., on the 12th inst., by Chas. Bell, Esq., T. J. DICKERT, Esq., of Paducah, to Mrs. MARY T. FLAUGHTER, of Alabama.

### For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. June 8, 1865.

### American Belles.

America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many mar their beauty, and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as Sorodent, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.  
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 2t.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.  
"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'advertised letters,' give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising."

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.  
"FREE DELIVERY" of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.  
"2. HEAD letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing."  
"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."  
Sec. 23, Law of 1863.

Ashtford, Miss Fannie Robinson, Miss Kate Breenon, Dr. T. B. P. Douglass & Bro. Frazer, Mrs. A. B. Heral, H. H. Hayden, Moses Hoard, Miss Jane McCune, J. B. Mitchell, Henry Mofford, J. Robinson, Miss Kate Shepherd, J. C. Stanton, R. H. Taylor, Mrs. Martha Vaughn, Mrs. Bettie Williams, Clemons Wilson, Mrs. Sarah Wilson, Miss Molly Wash, Miss Fannie

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say 'advertised' and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock A. M., until 6½ P. M.  
June 20, 1865—1t. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one Green Johnson did in May, 1865, kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county, near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GREEN JOHNSON and his delivery to the Jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
June 20—3m.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the sheriffs of Barren, Hart and Metcalfe counties, composing the 11th Senatorial district. WHEREAS, Wm. Sampson who was elected at the August election 1863, to represent the Eleventh Senatorial District, composed of Barren, Hart and Metcalfe counties, for the term of (4) four years, has resigned his office as Senator for said 11th district, since the adjournment of the last General Assembly.

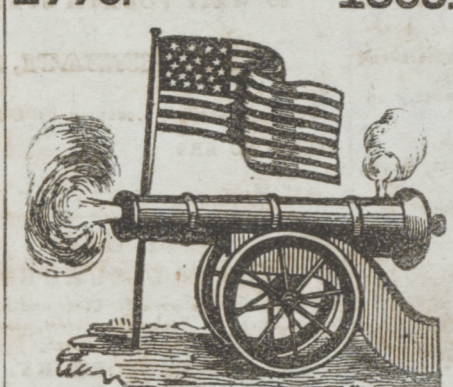
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, hereby direct that an election be held in said counties, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the election of a qualified person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said Wm. Sampson, and that you cause polls to be opened in your said counties accordingly, and transmit to the Secretary of State the name of the person who may be chosen by the qualified voters of said district to fill said vacancy.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
June 20—1c.

1776. 1865.



THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS for the proper observance of our National Anniversary having secured the beautiful Fair Grounds, near this city, cordially invite the citizens generally of the cities of New Albany, Jeffersonville, Madison, Indiana, Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Kentucky, and the country surrounding to join them in celebrating the

Eighty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence.  
The most ample preparations have been made for the enjoyment and comfortable accommodation of THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE to whom that hospitality for which Kentucky is proverbial is cordially extended.  
A number of distinguished speakers have been invited, for whose accommodation stands have been erected in the groves, viz:

Colonel Marc. Mundy,  
Hon. Phillip Tompsett, ex-Mayor Kaye, Rev. Dr. Charles B. Parsons, Dr. T. B. Bell, Brigadier General Brislin, Watkins, and other distinguished gentlemen.  
The music will be furnished by the following bands, they having been engaged expressly for the occasion:



G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjacent counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

J. W. FINNELL,  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1862-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,  
attend to the unattended law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-4f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-  
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and Boone Circuit Courts.  
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
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March 16, 1863-4f.

Kentucky Central Railroad!  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT  
1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-  
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-  
western Cities and Towns. But one change of  
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at  
6:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at  
6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,  
(Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,  
(Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.  
Passengers can leave by the afternoon train,  
and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or  
St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE  
Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 8:00 P. M.  
Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.  
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:45 P. M.  
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the  
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time  
for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at  
10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and  
taking the 2:00 P. M. Train for the E. & C. R.  
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,  
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and  
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping  
Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the  
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

March 10, 1865-4f

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.  
FINE  
CLOTHING

—AND—  
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,  
30 WEST FOURTH STREET,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTIL-  
LIER AND BRO.  
May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to  
Episcopal Church,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles  
which are now being made, and who are giving  
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a  
large assortment from which to select, thereby  
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,  
shade and size Teeth which they may require.  
All operations performed in the best style, and  
prices as moderate as the style of work will ad-  
mit of.

Gold! Gold!  
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for  
which the highest price is paid in Cash.  
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer,  
Hardin, Meade, Larned, Hart, Barren, Mon-  
roe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey,  
Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green,  
Adair, and Metcalf, composing the Third Ap-  
pellate Judicial District:

Whereas, Joshua F. Bullitt, late Judge of the  
Third Appellate Judicial District, having been  
removed from office by the Governor, by and pur-  
suant to the address of the General Assembly of  
the Commonwealth of Kentucky, two thirds of  
each House concurring therein—  
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth of Ken-  
tucky, do hereby direct that an election be held  
in the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson,  
Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Larned, Hart, Barren,  
Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell,  
Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor,  
Green, Adair, and Metcalf, at the several places  
of voting therein authorized by law.

On Monday, the 23d day of August, 1865,  
for the election of a Judge of the Court of Ap-  
peals for the Third Appellate Judicial District,  
to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of  
Joshua F. Bullitt; and that you cause polls to be  
opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you  
proceed to conduct and make due return of said  
election in the mode and manner prescribed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto subscribed my name,  
and caused the seal of the Common-  
wealth to be affixed. Done at Frank-  
fort, this 5th day of June, 1865, and  
in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
June 9-4f.

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved  
or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.  
To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excel-  
lent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your  
doors every morning, fresh light bread hot  
from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply,  
which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's  
old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below  
Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM

March 24, 1865-2w.

J. R. GRUNDY,  
WHOLESALE GROCER AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
205 MAIN STREET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.  
THE Stockholders of THE WAYNE COUNTY  
BEATY OIL WELL COMPANY are hereby  
notified to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22d  
DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the permanent or-  
ganization of the Company, according to the terms  
of their charter.

E. BARNEY,  
M26-td. Secretary pro tem.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-  
rial, &c. of the office known as the States-  
man office, propose to publish in the city of  
Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in  
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-  
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be  
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent  
advocate of the best interests of the Government  
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we  
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-  
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil  
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review  
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-  
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each  
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short  
a time as the necessary preparations can be made.  
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us  
the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00  
Considering the high price of paper and other  
materials, the price is as low as we can make it.  
We hope to receive a large subscription list. Will  
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington, Kentucky.  
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL  
UNION PRESS.  
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-  
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-  
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-  
tucky has found but little expression, either in  
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in  
the press. This state of things, at all times a  
source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated  
by the partial supply of loyal journals from other  
States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction  
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,  
we would have all the means necessary to  
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity  
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce  
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those  
who administer the Government—while the war  
continues—sympathy and support. Believing  
the rebellion to be not only without palliation  
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught  
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted  
it should wholly bear the responsibility of  
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic  
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty  
of grappling with it fully realized.

In view of a field where the instruments em-  
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are  
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge  
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see  
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-  
establish the authority of the Government. In a  
word, we wish to see that it is the paramount  
feature of a Daily, that have our hitherto re-  
ceived from the press here the prominence desir-  
able in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-  
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
Monday, April 15th, 1864.

TERMS.  
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,  
twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.

L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian,  
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published  
in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious pa-  
per, under the editorial control of the Rev. STEPHEN  
YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fash-  
ioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the  
general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.  
The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict al-  
legiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United  
States, and to the Nation in the peril through  
which both are now passing. The paper will be  
devoted, as its first and highest object, to the  
interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doc-  
trines, order and worship, and to the growth  
in saving knowledge of its members. Special ef-  
forts will be made to promote the unity of the  
whole church on the basis of unwavering ad-  
herence to its General Assembly and to its Insti-  
tutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.  
It is the conviction of the Editors that our form  
of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for  
the people of this country, and that the Union  
of these States is the condition without which  
the life of the nation cannot be saved. This senti-  
ment will be freely stated to the extent proper  
to the religious press, while political controver-  
sary and discussion will be left to the secular pa-  
pers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary  
of general news for the benefit of those who  
may see no other paper, literary and scientific  
notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class  
and the Sunday School, and a corner for the  
Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place  
in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the  
urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers  
and ruling elders—from various parts of the  
State, met in convention during the Session of  
the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The  
Editors are to have the sole control of its col-  
umns. They now call upon all who approve the  
object to give a wide circulation to the paper.  
Terms—Three dollars a year, if paid in ad-  
vance; five dollars and fifty cents, if not paid  
within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the  
printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is  
hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists  
of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of  
January.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,  
DANVILLE, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z.  
Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

BY order of the Court at the February Term  
1865, the cause has been referred to me to re-  
ceive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L.  
Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors  
will file their claims with me at least twenty days  
before the 1st day of March, 1865, proven as is re-  
quired by law in one of claims against the estate of  
deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.  
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.  
March 28-4wJel.

Statement of the Condition  
OF THE  
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the  
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Ag-  
encies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
3d March, 1860.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at  
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,  
and is paid up.

ASSETS.  
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48  
Cash in the hands of Agents  
and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00  
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 8 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 18,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 3,600 4,026 00  
Cleveland & T. Railroad,  
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburgh,  
R. R., 3d M't. Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 26,500 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(Gt. M't.) M'tgage B'ds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(2d M't.) M'tgage B'ds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 26,000 00  
P. & W. & C. Railroad, (2d  
M't.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie  
R. R. Second Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 12,000 13,300 00  
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 35,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 8,000 8,240 00  
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 23,000 25,000 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per  
cent, semi-annual int., 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Wa-  
ter), 6 per cent, semi-an-  
nual interest, 25,000 27,250 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6  
per cent, semi-annual int., 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per  
cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per  
cent, semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds,  
[1853 & 1858], 6 per cent,  
annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 pr.  
cent, interest, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds,  
1854, 5 per cent, semi-an-  
nual interest, 100,000 109,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds  
1851, 6 per cent, semi-an-  
nual interest, 182,000 191,025 00

United States 5-20s, Cou-  
pon Bonds 1852, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 109,000 122,350 00  
Connecticut State Script, 6  
per cent, semi-annual in-  
terest, 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut State Script, 5 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
R. I. State Script, 6 per  
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ohio State Script, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00  
Ky. State Script, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00